

NOT TWENTY TANK MEN SLAIN IN DAY

Casualties Remarkably Light Among Forces Following British Monsters.

TROOPS REST ON ARMS

Germans Give Comparatively Little Trouble in Way of Counter Attacks.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 23.—Three battalions following the tanks across the Hindenburg line on Wednesday had total casualties of 1,000 men, one killed, one wounded and one missing.

German losses were comparatively light. The British and the German forces last night rested on their arms along most of the new battle front after three days of determined conflict.

Hard local fighting continued at several points, notably in the vicinity of Crevecoeur, Meuvre and Bourlon Wood, but for the most part the British were engaged in consolidation work and the Germans gave little trouble in the way of counter attack.

It appears that the British early today drove back the enemy at an elevation known as the "Pigeon" and at Tadpole "cove." This hill dominates a large section of the Canal du Nord, running east of Meuvre and to a large extent the village itself, which still is in German hands.

There has been no further change at the Fontaine, where the Germans yesterday delivered a counter attack and the British were again particularly bitter.

This morning the Germans in the eastern part of Crevecoeur village were maintaining an intense machine gun fire against the British in its western environs.

Weather Defied by Airplanes.

Hain fell last night, and today dense, low hanging clouds were letting down a steady drizzle, which made aerial observations difficult. Nevertheless the British and the German air forces were operating at exceptional altitudes along the battle line.

The enemy's airplanes were especially active in the region of Bourlon Wood.

No announcement has been made of the amount of material captured by the British, but great quantities of war stores are strewn over the battle area and among the booty are numerous guns.

The impression which existed in the minds of many soldiers that the British tanks were franks of little value as instruments of war is being revised on account of the achievements of the tanks on Tuesday morning.

Which on Tuesday morning broke through the main Hindenburg line and carried the war miles into enemy territory.

The work which the tanks did on that first day have been the most striking features of the war. It cannot be said they alone are responsible for the tremendous victory which has been won by the British.

Infantry, artillery, cavalry and tanks have all played their part. Nevertheless the tanks drove the entering wedge without which this triumph probably would have been impossible.

The casualties among the crews of the tanks also were light on the opening day, which is the only one for which reports thus far have been received. It is impossible to state how many tanks were in action, but there were several hundred, and out of all the men who were killed or wounded it appears that fewer than twenty were killed and fewer than 100 wounded.

Mad Secret Possible.

In a few hours they tore to shreds lines of barbed wire, the demolition of which by a concentration of artillery would have required many days. Furthermore, their employment made possible the arrangement of the secret attack, which would have been out of the question had the artillery been brought into play.

To advance of the tanks, with their general leading the way in the monitor flying flag, was the most impressive sight imaginable. For miles they were lined up along the British front, and when they started forward it was like a great ceremonial parade. Back of them came the infantry, giving the final touch to the picture.

Tanks have been engaged in some bitter fighting since they entered enemy territory. They crushed their way through barbed wire, and, leaving a trail of death and destruction, they went on until they had made a considerable advance that strong resistance was encountered.

A stiff fight was fought at Lateau Wood, south of Maziere, where the tanks engaged German field and heavy guns and won the day against them.

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GERMANS TO TALK TRUCE WITH RUSSIA

Continued from First Page.

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Troops have been pulled away from other points and rushed to the Cambrai sector by the desperate Germans, and so hard pressed were they for men that two companies of cripples and convalescents were recruited hastily at one camp and thrown into the line in the region of Maziere. Some of these pitiful objects are in British hands and are receiving medical treatment.

One prisoner was in the last stages of tuberculosis and he had to be moved to prevent the disease from spreading to the others, who were in a state of cruel exhaustion and virtually helpless from their valiant attempts to fight under the lash of their unrelenting officers.

All Roadways Crowded.

The roads everywhere for two days have been swarming with advancing troops and with prisoners and civilians coming back from the front. Many of the prisoners are non-combatants, men, women and children, who were being poured out of the captured towns under the surveillance of their deliverers from German bondage.

This has been a battle of strange sights, but no more striking spectacle has been witnessed since the capture of the captured towns under the surveillance of their deliverers from German bondage.

For three years they had been in captivity and some of them in slavery.

Not in Freak Class.

Tanks Have Justified Their Use as Fighting Machines.

By the Associated Press.

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WAR ON AUSTRIA NOW ALMOST SURE

Advisers Expect Wilson to Ask Action Against All Central Powers.

Will Advise Congress Present Anomalous Position Would Hamper Interallied War Council.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A declaration of war by the United States on all the Central Powers is practically certain. This can be stated on the highest authority. It is confidently expected by President Wilson's advisers that he will make an early recommendation to Congress that the present anomalous situation of the United States in regard to Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria be abandoned and open hostilities proclaimed.

Sentiment in Congress, judging from expressions from Senators and Representatives who have returned to Washington in advance of the opening of the session, will be strong for a declaration of war.

Regardless of the sentiment in Congress, though, the President will settle whether war shall be declared by the United States on Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. It is admitted by those Senators and Representatives who have returned here that the President's recommendation to Congress will make it certain that war will be declared speedily, but that his lack of any recommendation of the sort or his active opposition to such a move inaugurated in Congress would be sufficient to defeat it.

From an unimpeachable official source, however, it was learned today that the President now is inclined to believe it is essential for several reasons that a state of war be proclaimed between the United States and Germany's allies.

One of the main reasons for this is the fact that in all probability after the American armies are in large force in Europe they will actually be fighting the Germans on the western front.

Another reason which is understood to influence the attitude of the Administration to a considerable extent is the whole support given the plan for the permanent supreme interallied council to direct the efforts of all of the nations fighting the Central Powers.

It has been pointed out that the present position of the United States—that of being at war only with Germany and not having even broken diplomatic relations with Turkey and Bulgaria—might prove a great handicap to the council when it is established.

It might be necessary to concentrate American armed forces on the Italian front, for instance, or against Turkey, and this would prove an embarrassing situation to the council, in view of the fact that a state of war between the United States and Germany's allies had not been declared.

Another feature of the present situation is the fact that the Bulgarian Minister still occupies his position here.

The voluntary censorship accepted by the newspapers of the nation by which it is agreed to suppress information which would be of value to the enemy is defeated to a large extent by the recent Italian reverses. Reviewing what it describes as a "grim determination" to win the war, the Post declares that its political activities during the war "can be no sophistry, but regarded as consistent with the principles of neutrality."

"From the beginning," says the Post, "the Vatican has been to Austria and lately has been actively, and actively, espousing the Austrian cause."

The newspaper calls on the British government to look into the matter and demands that the Vatican declare definitely on which side it stands.

Blames Pope for Reverses.

London "Morning Post" Accuses Him of Italian Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Vatican is accused in an editorial in the Morning Post of being implicated in the propaganda which the newspaper says, was largely responsible for the recent Italian reverses. Reviewing what it describes as a "grim determination" to win the war, the Post declares that its political activities during the war "can be no sophistry, but regarded as consistent with the principles of neutrality."

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Americans in Germany May Retain Property.